

The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,986.]

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, JULY 16. 1798.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

Theatre-Royal.

M. KEMBLE does himself the honour of informing the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public, That he has engaged MR and MRS POPE, from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and they will appear

On MONDAY, July 23, in Shak-speare's Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo — Mr POPE.
Mercutio — Mr WOODS.

And Juliet — Mrs POPE.

Which Character she has repeatedly performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, to crowded houses, with unbounded applause.

A FARCE, as will be expressed in future advertisements.

A R M Y.

TO BE SOLD,

A N E S I G N C Y in a favourite old Regiment, at present in Gibraltar, and said to be under orders for India.

Apply to Mr Allan, Sun-Fire Office.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE MEMBERS are requested to meet at Fortune's, on Friday the 27th inst. At this meeting, every thing will be settled relative to the October Hunt.

The EARL of CRAWFORD, Pres.

WILL and HENRY HAGART, Secs.

N.B.—At this meeting there will be a ballot for two vacancies.

R E M O V E D.

G. HOBY, BOOT-MAKER, LONDON, BEGS leave to inform his Friends in this part of Scotland, that he is REMOVED to No. 49, ST JAMES'S STREET,

the corner of Piccadilly, where the continuance of their favours will be elicited; at the same time acknowledges the favours of his friends which have placed him in the most extensive business in the whole world; assures them that he will pursue the same conduct which he has done for twenty years past, in according to his mechanical ability the best of work and materials.

A few of the best Boots and Dress Shoes are kept for Gentlemen wanting to be fitted without waiting, which has for years been great convenience to his friends.

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY.

FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS, Established 1792—Capital £. 200,000.

SIR 1798.

INSURERS with this Society are desired to take notice, that Payments for Insurances must be made within fifteen days after they become due, or their Policies will become void.

Annuities whose Annuities are due, may receive the same any day between the hours of ten and three o'clock, holidays excepted.

The business of this Society being extended into most parts of the kingdom, Agents are appointed to receive Proposals for Insurances on Lives, and also for the grant of Annuities, and Annuities will be paid by such Agents through whom they are granted, at Michaelmas and Lady-day.

The Society having reduced their Premiums, the new Tables of Rates, with Conditions of Insurances, may be had upon application at the Office, or to any of the said Agents; and on stating the age of the parties, the terms for annuities.

This Society, considering the present situation of affairs, have determined not to require any addition of Premiums in consequence of any person already insured with them, or who may in future be insured, becoming an officer or private in the militia, fencibles, or in any volunteer corps for security and defence of the kingdom during the present war, limiting their respective services to Great Britain.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT SKELTON, Secretary,

ROBERT ALLAN & SON, Edinburgh. Agents.

JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Glasgow.

THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY,

Begins Drawing the 24th instant.

THE TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS, EIGHTHS, and SIXTEENTHS, are now selling, in great variety of numbers, and on the lowest terms.

* * * The Money for the Prizes paid on demand, by HORNSBY AND CO. STOCK-BROKERS,

At their old established State Lottery Office, (licensed pursuant to act of Parliament,) No. 26, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London: ALSO AT

Mr. TREWMAN and Sons', Exeter;

And at Mr. THOMAS BILLINGE'S, Liverpool.

CAPITAL PRIZES

SOLD, SHARED, and REGISTERED by

H. O. N. S. B. Y. and C. O.

2 Prizes of Thirty Thousand Pounds,

7 Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds,

1 Prize of Fifteen Thousand Pounds,

13 Prizes of Ten Thousand Pounds,

37 Prizes of Five Thousand Pounds,

27 Prizes of Two Thousand Pounds,

44 Prizes of One Thousand Pounds,

69 Prizes of Five Hundred Pounds.

All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped, agreeable to act of Parliament, with the words "State Lottery Stamp-Office."

Bank-India, and South-Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by commission.

1798.

THE 24TH OF THIS MONTH, JULY,

THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING,

S C H E M E.

3 Prizes of £. 10,000 is £. 30,000

3 — 5,000 — 25,000

4 — 2,000 — 8,000

4 — 1,000 — 4,000

10 — 500 — 3,000

30 — 100 — 3,000

60 — 50 — 3,000

8,100 — 10 — 81,000

8,114 Prizes. £. 129,000

First drawn Ticket 500

First drawn Ticket on the last day 500

21,786 Blanks.

30,000 Tickets. £. 150,000

Part of the above Capitals will be determined as under, viz.

The first drawn blank on the 13th day £. 1,000

The first drawn blank on the 14th day 1,000

The first drawn blank on the 15th day 2,000

The first drawn blank on the 16th day 1,000

The first drawn blank on the 17th day 5,000

The first drawn blank on the 18th day 1,000

The first drawn blank on the 19th day 10,000

THE TICKETS,

AND DULY STAMPED

Half, Fourth, Eighth, & Sixteenth, Shares,

In the above Lottery, are now falling in all the Licensed State Lottery Offices in Great Britain and Ireland.

Country Correspondents by remitting to any Lottery Office of credit, Bank-Notts, Post-Office Orders, or Cash, by the Carriers, Mail or Stage Coachmen, may have Tickets and Shares sent them, and their Orders complied with the same as if personally present.

* * * The Prizes to be paid on Demand, as usual.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

FOULING PIECES, A BARRELED HAND ORGAN,

SILVER PLATE, BED AND TABLE LINENS, &c.

To be SOLD by WILLIAM BRUCE, on Wednesday the 18th July current, in the house-head of Dickson's Close, 4th floor up the Stairs, left hand,

A N Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consist-

ing of Four Post and Tent Beds, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Carpets, Blankets, Silver Plate, Bed and Table Linens;

also an Eight-day Clock, a Barreled Hand Organ, two Foul-

ing Pieces, a Silver Hilted Sword and Hanger, and an assort-

ment of Kitchen Furniture.

The sale to begin each day at eleven o'clock.

In a few days will be published,

G. THOMSON'S SECOND BOOK OF SCOTTISH SONGS,

WITH SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS,

BY KOZELUCH,

THE POETRY BY ROBERT BURNS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully informed, That Mr

Pleyel having failed to fulfil the engagement he came under, to furnish Symphonies and Accompaniments for the remaining Scotch Airs, Mr Thomson prevailed on the celebrated Mr KOZELUCH of Vienna to compose these — talk

which he has executed with infinite skill and taste, so to

have exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the Publisher, who will venture to say, that the charming fancy displayed in these Symphonies, and the rich harmony of the Accompaniments, render this one of the most interesting works for the voice and Piano Forte that has ever been offered to the Public.

The other excellencies of this Work are of equal consideration.

While the utmost pains have been bestowed in procuring the best and most authentic facts of the air, and in collecting many fine ones that are very little known to the Public, the Publisher can say with confidence, that the POETRY will be found completely worthy of the Music, and gratifying in the highest degree to every reader of taste, and to the many who enjoy singing without any accompaniment. This will readily be believed, when it is known, that a very great number of the new Songs come from the pen of the admirable BURNS.

These employed the Poet's leisure during the several last years of his life; they were written *en ambe*; they exhibit all the charms of his genius, in the rich variety of composition; and, whether humorous, convivial, pathetic, or sublime, are equally and exquisitely delightful.

He featters from his magic urn,

Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.

The Third and Fourth Books are prepared, and will positively be published in winter. And, the Publisher flatters himself, that the Work, (independently of the Symphonies and Accompaniments) will ever remain the standard repository of Scotch Music and Scotch Song. Whatever has been indifferently said about the airs being altered or *Italianized*, the Publisher declares, to be totally void of foundation; one of the leading objects of this publication being, on the contrary, to fix and preserve those beautiful melodies in their pure and simple form, and to prevent the alterations which chance, ignorance, or caprice might introduce.

Two elegant Engravings, by Paton Thomson, London, from Designs by W. Hamilton, R. A. and the late Mr David Allan, will be given *only* to Subscribers, along with the Fourth Book, which may be seen at Preston's, Music-seller, and Cadell and Davies's, Booksellers, Strand, London; and at the house of G. Thomson, the Publisher, No. 16, Terrace, Edinburgh, where Subscriptions continue to be received, and where the First Book with Pleyel's Symphonies and Accompaniments, and the Second Book with those of Kozeluch, may be had, price 10s. 6d. each.

— And, as G. Thomson has collected and published these Songs, with inconceivable trouble, and at a prodigious expence, he trusts that no person will republish any of them, otherwise he must avail himself of the right conveyed to him by Pleyel, Kozeluch, Burns, &c. as follows.

ROBERT BURNS."

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED,

For the Parish of CRAVEN, County of YORK.

THE OFFICE of PAROCHIAL SCHOOLMASTER is

CREIFF being now vacant, the Heirs of that Parish invite Candidates for that Office to compete at Creiff on the 9th day of August next, to undergo a comparative trial in the reading of English, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin; Greek, and Church Music, that the most deserving may be elected.

And the intended competitors are required to send previous certificates of their character and qualifications for teaching to the Rev. Mr Robert Stirling, Minister of the parish. None need apply who have a view to the ministry, or follow any other business besides that of a schoolmaster. The salary is the maximum allowed by law, and there is an excellent house and garden for the schoolmaster. A diligent and attentive man may, from the healthy situation of the place, and the commodious house he will have to live in, expect boarders from different places.

Creiff, July 12. 1798.

A BRIDGE TO BE BUILT.

WHEREAS it is resolved to Build a BRIDGE across

the River NORTHESK, at or near the Village of

MARYKIRK, in the County of Kincardine, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, That Plans of a Bridge either of Stone, or Stone Piers with a Wooden Platform, and Estimates of the expence thereof, will be received by John Taylor, Esq. of Kirktonhill, at Craigie, by Montrose, one of the Committees named for carrying on the Work, any time betwixt and the first of September next. Daniel Symon, at Marykirk, will point out the ground.

No acknowledgment will be made for any plans and estimates not adopted.

TO THE NEAREST KIN-

IF MARY SMITH, daughter of JOHN SMITH, who ori-

ginally came from the county of Aberdeen, and for many years resided in Greenock, under the quality of a flocking-merchant, and about ten or more years ago, returned to his native country—if the said Mary Smith be in life, she will hear of something to her advantage, by applying to John Buchan, or Archibald McGowen, merchant in Greenock; and if her deceased brother, Robert Smith, hath left any issue, or representative, they will, in like manner, hear of something to their advantage, by applying as above.

N. B. If Mary Smith makes application for twelve months yet to come, the will lose her interest, it being then otherwise to be disposed of.

Greenock, 14th June 1798.

TO SELL BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

A GENTEL HOUSE within itself, with Water-pipe and

a small Garden, presently possessed by M. Hamilton Bell, W.S. situated at the head of Canongate.

For particulars apply to Mr N. Grant, New Street.

TO LET,

A FURNISHED HOUSE, at NORTH BERWICK, lately

possessed by James Dalrymple, Esq. consisting of a dining-

room, drawing-room of 27 feet, with seven bed-rooms, and five dressing-rooms, besides offices for servants, with laundry,

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, June 30.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Hospital-Mate David Shaw to be Adjutant-Surgeon, vice Waite, who exchanges.
1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Charles Jones to be Corporal, by purchase, vice Dodgeon, promoted.

3rd Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain Hon. J. Stopford, from the 7th foot, to be Captain, vice Raymond, who exchanges.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards—Captain Charles Gore, from the 8th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Foot—Captain Norman Lamont, from Captain McDonald's corps, to be Captain, vice Monckton, who retires on the half-pay or McDonald's corps.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Alexander Cameron, from the 7th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ross, who exchanges.

23d Ditto—Robert Coosh to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in the 4th foot.

29th Dito—John Whitmarsh to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Patten, promoted.

29th Dito—Lieutenant William Anderson, from the 38th foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Egerton, promoted in the 30th foot.

31st Dito—Ensign John Stafford to be Lieutenant, vice Mackintosh, who retires.

39th Dito—Lieutenant Peter D. Hamilton, from the 12th light dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hay, promoted.

46th Dito—Lieutenant John Jacobs, from the half-pay of the 33d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bell, who exchanges.

50th Dito—Brevet Major —— Inrie to be Major, without purchase, vice Roddell, promoted.

60th Dito—Lieutenant —— Hamelin to be Adjutant.

70th Dito—Captain P. Raymond, from the 21st dragoons, to be Captain, vice Storck, who exchanges.

79th Dito—Lieutenant John Ross, from the 12th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cameron, who exchanges.

80th Dito—Captain John Campbell, from the 3d foot guards to be Captain, vice Gore, who exchanges.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, July 4, 1798.

Naval Regiment of Artillery.

Captain-Lieutenant George Ramsay to be Captain, vice W. H. Walker, deceased. First Lieutenant John Dyer to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Ramsay. Second Lieutenant James G. Burleigh to be First Lieutenant, vice Dyer; all dated June 1, 1798. Second Lieutenant John Duer to be First Lieutenant, vice G. W. Rofrake, deceased; dated June 23, 1798. Gentleman Cadet Albert Waker Davids to be Second Lieutenant, vice E. Paley, appointed to the Royal Engineers; dated June 2, 1798.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST, JULY 13.

THE Ocean, ——, from Bengal to Philadelphia, is taken, carried into Porto Rico, and condemned there.

The Three Friends, ——, from Havannah to Hamburg, is taken and carried into Halifax.

The brig Betsey, ——, from Liverpool to New York, has been taken, retaken, and carried into Halifax.

The Flora, Devereux, from Martinico to Dublin, has been taken, retaken, and carried into Jersey.

The Swedish ship Gustavus III. from China, has been on shore on the Goodwin Sands, and got off after cutting away the main mast, and discharging part of her cargo.

The William and John, Hitchcock, from New Brunswick to Jamaica, is taken by a privateer of two guns, and carried into Hispaniola.

The Britannia, Udny, is lost, at New Brunswick.—Crew saved.

The Penryn, Edpy, failed from St Michael's for London, the 23d April last, and has not since been heard of.

The Ultima Spesaria, ——, from India to Leghorn, is taken and carried into Algiers, where ship and cargo is condemned.

The Harmony, Mortimore, from Liverpool to Newfoundland—and the Ark, Ellis, from Bideford and Ireland to do, are foundered at sea.

MAILED.

Arrived—Ireland, 6.—Hamburg, 1.

Due—Ireland, 2.—Hamburg, 1.

WINDS AT DEAL.

July 10. S. W.—II. do.—12. do.

London.

JULY 13.

Wednesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer came to town from Wimbledon, in perfect health.

Lord Duncan and his lovely daughter were last night at the Vauxhall Gala. The crowd that flocked about them often interrupted their course.

Bank report up to July 12.

Voluntary, L. 1,412,904 5 2

Affected Taxes, 800,089 9 2

L. 2,212,993 14 10

The new duties on imports and exports take place from and after Friday last; and no vessel will be permitted to sail for a foreign port without convoy; if they do, the insurance will be void, and the vessel be liable to a heavy penalty. We understand the British manufactured goods, all of cotton, are exempt from the duty of ten shillings per cent. on exportation; all other goods must pay it when shipped. The following new duties are payable on importation:

Branly, 2d per gall. Timber, 3d per cent on
Geneva, 1d do. Deals, &c. 3d the value,
Yarn, 3d per 100 lbs. Iron, 10d per ton.
Clover Seed, 2d per 12 lbs. Madeira Wine, 16d per ton.
Rags, 13d per ton. Portugal do. 26d.
Flax undressed, 2d do. Spanish do. 32d.
Hemp do. 19d. 3d. Rhubarb do. 78d.

One of the preliminary measures which are, it is said, to be proposed for adoption by those who are to form the coalition against France, which is now preparing, namely, Russia, Sweden, Prussia, and Denmark, is to be an offer of mediation between the Powers now actually at war, with a proposal for a general peace in Europe, and to this the French Rulers are at the same time to be required to give an answer within a certain fixed period. In case of their refusing to accept such mediation, the object of the confederacy is said to be then to act against them, in co-operation with Great Britain and Austria.

It now appears evident that the rebels in Ireland have, by various stratagems, collected large quantities of ammunition. On Saturday evening the yeomanry posted on Harold's-cross Bridge stopped a car on its way out of town, apparently laden with flour; on the bags, two young women in decent apparel, were sitting, and two more walked alongside of it. On searching the bags, they were found to be filled with gunpowder and musket bullets; the women were taken into custody, and sent with the powder, &c. into town.

In all the public executions which have taken place in Ireland, there has generally been a great spirit of heroism displayed. Few instances have occurred either of cowardice or of contrition.—Right or wrong in their principles, they appear firm to them. In the case of Roach a singular circumstance is said to have occurred. He displayed at the fatal tree a remarkable degree of fortitude and resignation; but just as he was turned off, the rope broke, and he fell to the ground. While he was re-adjusting he lost his temper, and accused them of breaking the rope by design, and said that it was a nice refinement in cruelty.

A Turkish fleet of three ships of 74 guns, four frigates, and several sloops of war, passed the Dardanelles on the 30th of April, on its way towards the Archipelago.

A curious circumstance lately occurred at Brussels. One of the churches put up to auction by the French was purchased by a Turk, who ordered it to be pulled down; in doing of which, the new proprietor was overjoyed at the discovery of a considerable quantity of silver plate, concealed under ground. This joy however was but of short continuance, as the circumstance was no sooner known, than the whole of the treasure was claimed, for the use of the French.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an edict, by which the greater part of the Printing-offices in the kingdom are suppressed. No work can be printed, and no work printed in a foreign country can be introduced into Russia until it has been approved by censors appointed for that purpose. All the German newspapers are prohibited, and all the French periodical works.

Letters from Brussels of the 24th ult. state, that the English prisoners of war at Lille will be sent to Gravelines, where they will be embarked for England. Their exchange appears to be completely arranged. Several officers have already received permission to return on their parole.

From Halifax we learn, that the Earl of Mansfield, which sailed with a fleet, under convoy of a frigate, from England for Quebec, having parted convoy in a gale of wind on the 12th of May, fell in with a French privateer on the 15th, mounting 18 guns, and 200 men, which she engaged from five o'clock in the afternoon till ten at night, and renewed the action again at five in the morning till ten, when she was obliged to strike. She had two men killed, and some wounded. There were 11 artillery men on board the Earl of Mansfield, who were taken out and sent for Newfoundland.

Commodore Blanckett's orders are said to be, to take up from Lisbon the 2d battalion of the Royals, and from Gibraltar the 28th, 42d, and 70th regiments, with which he is to proceed forthwith to the Cape of Good Hope, and there to take up the 84th and 86th regiments, all to reinforce our army in the East. Whether this addition to our India force is thought necessary, from the fears of the expedition of Buonaparte, or from the appearances in India itself, we know not; but our readers may depend on the above order being given.—Star.

A letter from Malaga, of the 6th ult., advises, that a revolution has broken out at Algiers; that the Dey and all his favourites have been beheaded, and that another Dey has been chosen, who is a sworn enemy of Spain.

Three French privateers have been captured on the American coast by the Hind British frigate.

The theatre at Botany Bay was entirely built by the convicts, and cost about an hundred pounds. With singular propriety the gallery is the largest part of the house. The admission is one shilling, which is paid either in money, or in flour, or meat.—A benefit, for the widow of a soldier who was drowned, produced twelve pounds.

On Friday last, as a servant-boy of the Rev. John Prior, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, was wiping himself with a roller towel in a back kitchen, he unfortunately slipped down a step, by which means his neck became so much entangled in the towel, that it was immediately dislocated; and he was soon afterwards discovered by the family entirely lifeless.

Prince B——, who is well known at all the fashionable houses of play, had, within these few nights, a lucky hit. He is remarked for taking with him only 100 guineas, which, if he loses, he never adventures. With this medium he went to Brooks's, where, in a very short space, he was so fortunate as to collect 7000 guineas. Gen. F—— is said to be the principal loser.

In a Chancery suit on Tuesday it was mentioned of a young lady, that she was not *compos mentis* enough to mend her stockings. We are afraid there is a great deal of this species of *lunacy* among the fashionable belles.

An author, who is said to have written a dramatic piece, lately damned at the Haymarket Theatre, denies the charge, and lays the abortion at the door of another person, whom nobody knows, and who of course is not likely to rebut.—A shrewd expedient this to escape the toils of criticism!

Sir James Sanderson was an eminent instance of the reward attendant upon honesty and industry. He was a living commentary upon Mr Hogarth's prints of the Industrious Apprentice. Born of obscure parents in Yorkshire, he came up to town a raw country lad, but in his service so well approved himself to Mr Judd, the hop-merchant, his master, as to procure his friendship and esteem, and even to gain the fair hand of his daughter in marriage. This event was the forerunner of others still more propitious, until Sanderson arrived at the highest city honours, was elected a member of the British senate, and created a baronet of Great Britain.

At Nottingham, on Wednesday last, a child about three years of age was scalded to death, by falling backwards into a bucket of boiling fuds.

The porter breweries in London have increased 50,000 barrels in the conflux since last year.

A CASE OF EXTREME DISTRESS.

BEFORE NICHOLAS BOND, ESQ.

In the evening a young man of a very distressed, though still genteel appearance and demeanour was brought before Mr Bond, and charged with stealing two quatern loaves out of a baker's basket, in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-court Road, and being observed in the fact by a gentleman passing at the time, he was followed to his apartments, where they found him, his wife, and two children, voraciously devouring the loaves, with only the simple addition of cold water.—On being interrogated by Mr Bond, he stated, that from ease and comfort he had been reduced to his present deplorable situation by the turf and gaming-table; that his wife had only been brought to bed three weeks, and that they were totally destitute of every necessary of life.

Mr BOND submitted the matter to the baker, who seeming very unwilling to give up the prosecution without some recompence, was ordered to be paid for his loaves at the expence of the Office, and from which also Mr Bond very humanely directed the prisoner should receive five shillings for the immediate support of his family, which, added to a subscription set on foot by some gentlemen present, amounted to upwards of a guinea and a half, and with which he went away much to the satisfaction of all who heard this affecting case, except the baker, whose flinty heart appeared callous to every feeling of humanity.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

15 MESSIDOR, JULY 3.

Lecointe Payraveau, speaking to order, observed, that the public assemblies were infested with Royalists and Emigrants, and that the Patriots, who were not sufficiently bold, could not wear the national cockade, which was considered as a mark of proscription. The usual hymns which led on to victory were no more sung, and a conspiracy existed to subvert the Republican Government.

It was, in his opinion, necessary to put a premium to the intrigues and malicious designs of the Emigrants, whom the English Government has dispatched to Paris for the purpose of destroying the Constitution. He then contended, that if the laws were not strong enough to enable the Police to arrest the guilty, that the Directory should be invested with proper powers to do so. Domiciliary visits should be renewed, according to the 359th article of the Constitution, and such a measure would prove a matter of safety to the innocent, and would only tend to the punishment of the guilty. He then concluded with moving, that a message be sent to the Directory, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the measures pointed out and authorized by the laws are sufficient for the apprehension of the Emigrants and English, and all the enemies of the Republic, who may be concealed at Paris.—This motion was agreed to.

Briot moved for the appointment of a Committee of five to propose the adoption of measures against those who should conceal Emigrants! Lecointe, Briot, Chabert, Porte, and Quirat, were named by the Council.

The following answer of the Directory to the message moved by Lecointe was read:

" You ask if the measures and power of the police are sufficient to reach the English, the emigrants, and the enemies of the public tranquillity, who are concealed at Paris? We cannot avoid declaring that these men are at work in every direction, and that the English Government exhausts every means to prevent the fatal blow which threatens it."

" Strangers continually crowd into Paris, and whatever may be the vigilance of the police, they cannot be apprehended, because they conceal themselves. The Directory expects from you, Citizens Legislators, the enacting of a law, which will give to the Executive Government the power of arresting the guilty, under whatever mask they may conceal themselves."

After the reading of this message, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:

1. The Executive Directory is impowered to order, during a month from the date of the present law, domiciliary visits, according to the terms of the 359th Article of the Constitution, for the purpose of apprehending the agents of England, the emigrants who have returned, the transported priests, or those liable to transportation, the assassins and the leaders of the Chouans and banditti, who have not laid down their arms, or who have taken them up again after the amnesty.

2. The Executive Directory shall present within a decade to the Legislative Body, an account of the execution of the laws with respect to passports, to those relative to transported priests, or those liable to transportation, and to the emigrants who have returned, as well as the persons who conceal them.

Message of the Directory, relative to the taking of Malta, to the Council of Five Hundred:

July 1.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

For a long period the Government of Malta had dared to exhibit hostile intentions against France. It had extended the most audacious favour and countenance to the emigrants, whom they gave admittance into their island, as well as to those of the Knights who augmented the army of Conde. Its constitution imposed upon it a law of the most strict neutrality; yet even at the time when this principle was most loudly professed, it gave to Spain, at war with us, the permission to recruit her sailors at Malta. It has continued since to give the same indulgence to the English; the same request was frequently made by the French, and most indignantly repudiated. If any Maltese, if any Frenchman resident at Malta, shewed themselves more favourable to the French cause, they were persecuted, plunged into dungeons, and treated as malefactors. It should have seemed that the hatred of so petty a state against France could not have displayed itself in more decisive acts.—Nevertheless, the Grand Master, in a manifesto of the 10th of October 1793, ventured to declare, that the King of Naples having intimated to him his state of war, he eagerly seized the opportunity to shut the ports of Malta against all French ships. He went still farther, he declared in the same manifesto, that the money deposited at Malta, at this period, should no longer be considered but as money subject to the expence of the undertakings of the Kings of France. In a word, it was added, that before that, though information was received that a new Envoy was on the road, they would receive no such person, nor any other as the agent of the pretended Republic of France, whom the Grand Master (these are the very words) neither can, nor wills, nor ought to recognise.

The Government of Malta, to be sure, could not more effectually at that time shew a disposition more hostile to France; but this state of war has subsisted ever since. On the 21st Prairial this year, the demand made by the Commander of the French forces in these seas, to be allowed his convenience of taking in water at the different anchoring grounds about the island, was refused with the ironical form that the Grand Master could not permit more than two transports at a time, which would have required 300 days to water the French troops. What audacity, thus to insult the army of the Republic commanded by General Buonaparte!—On the 22d Prairial, in the morning, the French troops were landed at various points of the island. Through the day the place was infested on every side, and cannonaded with the greatest alacrity.—The besieged made a fortification, in which the Chief of Brigade Marmon, at the head of the 19th, carried the standard of the order. On the 24th, in the morning, the Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem put into the hands of the French Republic the city and forts of Malta, and renounced in its favour the right of sovereignty and property which they exercised, as well over this island as those of Gozo and Coruona. The Republic has taken at Malta two ships of war, a frigate, four gallies, 1200 pieces of cannon, a quantity of powder, 40,000 muskets, and a great number of other articles, of which the Directory has not yet received the details.

REWBELL, President.
LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

After this the Council of Five Hundred took the subject into consideration.

PARIS, 19 Messidor, July 7.

Letters from Bucharest, of the 5th ult. state, that Pashwan Oglou has been defeated by the Capt. Pacha.

The pretended abdication of the King of Sardinia, is nothing but an idle report. The truth of the matter is

AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES., June 5.
The President laid before the House of Representatives of the United States dispatches he had received from the American Ambassador at Paris.

By these it appears, that on the 2d of March they had waited on M. Talleyrand; after some time passed in a conversation, in which the American Ambassadors contended that France was the aggressor, and the French Minister insisted that America had sacrificed the interest of France to Great Britain, M. Talleyrand hinted at a loan in a very intelligible manner. To this Mr Pinckney observed, they had not sufficient powers to negotiate on such a subject. Here Talleyrand stated, that silence was not prohibition; that he supposed the principal objection he had to the proposal was, that it would draw America out of her neutral state; but their were various means of doing it in a private manner; the secrecy of France might be relied on, and means of disguising the loan might be devised, which would effectually prevent its being considered as an aid for the use of the war; in short, if they were desirous of effecting the thing, there would be no difficulty in providing the means. He observed, that America had claims on the French Government for property taken from American Citizens; some of these claims were probably just; now if they were acknowledged by France, could you, said he, to the American Minister, give a credit as to the payment, say for two years? They answered "they could." He then argued that this was precisely the same thing as granting a loan; for it was leaving funds in the hands of France to support the war. This the Americans denied, because no act of their Government would place those funds in the hands of the Directory; and it was not the intention of their Government to take to themselves the debts of individuals.

The Americans then asked if the granting a loan was to be the ultimate of the negotiation? To this they received no answer. It is your determination then, said the Minister not to depart from the line of neutrality? Mr Pinckney said, yes.

Talleyrand asked if any one had been sent to the United States with an account of the negotiation? Mr Gerry said, no; but it is impossible to say what Government may do if it was on the spot. Mr Marshall said he would embark immediately for America, if it would expedite the business of the embassy. They parted without any notice being taken of what Mr Marshall had said.

JUNE 8.

Mr Dawson called up his resolution, requesting the President to lay before the House such information as he possessed respecting the conduct that had been observed by the British Government, or by persons acting, or pretending to act, by or under the authority thereof, towards the neutral rights of commerce of the United States since the ratification of the treaty with that nation.

The House divided without debate.—For the call, 38—Against it 47.

Mr FOSTER then brought up the following resolutions:

Whereas the French Republic, regardless of those principles of good faith which ought to ensure a due observance of treaties, have, in various instances, violated the express stipulations of the treaties heretofore made and subsisting between the United States and the French nation, in a manner highly injurious to the interest and honour of the United States; by reason whereof the United States are released from all obligation on their part to respect the said treaties, or to consider themselves as bound or bound thereby;

Resolved, That it is expedient to make a Legislative Declaration notifying the citizens of the United States, and all others concerned, that the said treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, authorizing the President of the United States to grant letters of marque, and general reprisals against all ships and other vessels, with their cargoes, found on the high seas, failing under the authority of the French Republic, and belonging to the said Republic, or any of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies; to continue and be in force until the French Government shall revoke and annul the orders and decrees authorizing the capture and destruction of the vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, contrary to the law of nations.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, granting a bounty, in proportion to the size and number of guns, on all armed vessels which shall be taken and brought into any of the ports of the United States, belonging to the Republic of France, or to any of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies, or to others failing under authority or protection of authority from the said Republic.—Ordered to lie on the table.

He then moved to refer them to the Committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.—After some debate, Mr COIT moved to postpone the consideration of these resolutions for one week. This motion was negatived, their being only 28 votes for it. The original motion was put, and after some debate, negatived by 42 against 41.

Mr PARKER then moved, that the further consideration of these resolutions be postponed for two weeks; this motion was carried in the affirmative, by 44 against 40.

Mr BLOUNT moved the following:

Whereas the King and Government of Great Britain, regardless of those principles of good faith which ought to ensure a due observance of treaties, have, in various instances, violated the express stipulations of the treaties heretofore made and subsisting between the United States and the British nation, in a manner highly injurious to the interest and honour of the United States; they are released from all obligation on their part to respect the said treaties, or to consider themselves as bound or bound thereby;

Resolved, That it is expedient to make a Legislative Declaration notifying the citizens of the United States, and all others concerned, that the said treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States."

Mr BLOUNT wished this motion to lie upon the table; but several members calling for its immediate consideration, a vote was carried to that effect; when the mover said it was not his intention to have this motion called up till that respecting France should have been decided on; and, on the suggestion of Mr VENABLES, he withdrew it, declaring he would bring it forward on a future day.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at Ryde Church, in Surrey, the Right Hon. William Windham, his Majesty's Secretary at War, and Member of Parliament for the city of Norwich, to Miss Selina Forrest.

STOCKS.

BANK STOCK	INDIA STOCK
3 per cent. con.	408
4 per cent.	612
5 per cent. Ann.	748

This day (July 13.) at twelve o'clock,

3 per cent. con. 49½

LONDON PRICES, JULY 9.

BOPS.

Kent	ROCK
51 os to 71 10s	51 os to 71 10s
Suffolk	51 os to 71 10s
Esex	51 os to 71 10s

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JULY 16.

Very little intelligence has been received from Ireland that can be depended on. No official accounts have been published, and the newspapers contain very little information. From these however, and private letters, we gather the intelligence, that a body of rebels which have collected in the county of Wicklow, will soon be attacked by the King's troops, and the result we hope will completely crush this unnatural rebellion. These appear to be the only remaining body of the rebels.

Various strolling parties, however, keep the country in great alarm, as they go about attacking gentlemen's houses, plundering the mail coaches, and committing various other depredations.

DUBLIN, July 11.

Very important news is hourly expected from the county of Wicklow. The last refuge of the rebels is within two miles of Blessington; they are encamped in a very strong position, on the front of the river Liffey at its junction with King's river; at their rear and flanks, high mountains, and the only pass very difficult of access. As a general movement of the troops has taken place, we may anticipate the total destruction of the rebel army.

BELFAST—July 12.

A Court of Enquiry continues to sit at the New-Inn, for the purpose of ascertaining the charges that are brought against the persons now in custody, implicated in the late rebellion. Those that have not been very active, are either discharged or sent on board the tender; but such whose guilt appear manifest, supported by credible witnesses, are given up to trial by Court Martial.

Wednesday and yesterday, upwards of 60 persons were sent on board the tender.

HENRY EVERETT, found guilty on Monday last of treason and rebellion, by driving away some bullocks from Mr Price's premises, at Saintfield, to the rebel army at Ballynahinch, and being in arms—was on Wednesday brought to the place of execution, and after spending some time in prayer with the Rev. Mr DOBBS, he ascended the scaffold, and was launched into eternity; he was taken down in a short time, his head severed from his body, and placed on a spike on the top of the Market-house.

Yesterday, ROBERT BOYD, JOHN FULTON, WM. MARSHAL, sen. and WM. MARSHAL, jun. were brought before a Court Martial, charged with breaking down Killynaro-bridge, to prevent the flying artillery marching against the rebels at Saintfield, on Saturday the 9th June last.—Three of them were sentenced to transportation—one acquitted.

STEWART BELL, tried lately by a Court Martial at Newtowards, is sentenced to be imprisoned one year, pay a fine of 1000l. and is bound himself in 10,000l. and two sureties for 5000l. each for his future good behaviour.

In the course of yesterday evening a number of prisoners were brought in here, viz.—4 from Antrim, escorted by a detachment of the Lancashire light dragoons—18 from Drumbo, by the Cattercragh cavalry and infantry—5 from Lisburn, by a party of the 22d light dragoons—and 15 from Broughshane, by the Ballymena cavalry. They were all lodged in the New-Inn.

Exchange (July 12.) Belfast on London, 52 a 51.

POST OFFICE, BELFAST, July 14, 1798.

The mail-coach dispatched from the General Post Office, Dublin, with the Northern mail on Friday morning, was stopped by a party of rebels about 11 miles from Dublin, who totally carried off the coach, mail, passengers, coachman, guard, his arms, and horses.

The mail dispatched from Belfast for Dublin, on Thursday morning, was stopped in like manner, and carried off; but fortunately it had no British letters.

Late on Saturday night several musket bullets were either shot or thrown in through the windows of a house in the Lawn-market. A reward is offered for discovering the offenders.—See Advertisement.

Saturday was brought to town from York Castle, by MR GEORGE WILLIAMSON, messenger (by virtue of a warrant from the Duke of PORTLAND), RICHARD WINTERBURN, charged with robbing the Biggar mail some time ago, and for the apprehension of whom a reward was offered. He was committed to prison.

On Thursday, while some men were mowing grass in a field near Garncube, one of them raised a young partridge, and, in endeavouring to catch it, heedlessly ran upon the scythe of one of his companions, whereby his thigh was so severely cut, that he bled to death before any assistance could be procured. The utility of the tourniquet, in accidents of this nature, which so frequently happen at this season of the year, is so obvious, that every extensive farm ought to be provided with one; and when used, it ought to be placed about two or three inches above the wound.

A TRAVELLER writes from the west of Scotland to a friend in Edinburgh, thus.—The herring fishery on Loch Fine, Loch Long, &c. has commenced, and promises well; but a great number of fish called BUCKERS have followed the herrings, and play the very d.—They also pursue the salmon, who, to escape them, often run ashore, and frequently spring above the water; but when they do, the buckler never fails to snap them. They are very voracious, and above 20 feet long; several have been shot when in pursuit of salmon.

SEA BATHERS.

The Ladies and Gentlemen sea bathers who resort to the shore adjacent to Leith would do well to have each their proper stations assigned them. At present they plunge almost promiscuously. Their separate stations might be marked off by a board, bearing a suitable inscription—"Hitherto bath thou come and no farther."

ROYAL EDINBURGH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

On Saturday, the ROYAL EDINBURGH LIGHT DRAGOONS marched from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, for the purpose of being reviewed by his Grace the Duke of BUCLEUGH. They appeared on the ground in a park belonging to that nobleman, between eleven and twelve o'clock, and went through their different manoeuvres, sword exercise, &c. with much precision, considering the great number of recruits who have lately joined.—The day being wet, prevented the attendance of much company; but we understand Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE has signified his intention of reviewing them again in Burntsfield Links, to-morrow at 11 o'clock, before that of the infantry takes place.

Shipping Intelligence.

The ship STAFFORD, Captain Benjamin Baleh, from Virginia, arrived in Leith roads with a cargo of James River tobacco, the property of Mess. Corbett, Russell, and Co. merchants in Glasgow.

The Calcutta East Indian arrived yesterday morning in Leith Roads, to convey troops from this to the East Indies.

The Edinburgh Packet, Captain McLachlan, is arrived at Leith from New York, with a cargo for Mr Brunton.

The fleet for the Baltic failed yesterday morning with a fair wind.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

July 14. William and John Hunter, from Newcastle, goods—16. Ann, Ross, M'Calder, do.—Aberdeen and Leith Packet, Wilton, Aberdeen, do.—Mary, Henzell, Pillar Wheat-Concord, Beal, St. Peterburgh, goods—Barbara and Mary, Fowler, Riga, do.—three sloops with coal.

CLEARED OUT.

Molly, Cumming, for Stormaway—Peggy, Reid for Arbroath—Jean Orr, for Newcastle—Leith Packet, Scott, for London goods.

CONVOY TO THE NORE.

Such vessels as are bound to the Nore, are requested to rendezvous in Leith Roads, between and Wednesday morning next, when a convoy will sail from thence.

Council-Chamber, Edin. 16th July, 1798.

STUDY INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED UPWARDS.

June 27. Delight, Malcolm, from Kirkcaldy, for Dantzig, ball Nancy, Steven, from Arbroath, for Peterburgh, do. Emmerion, Currie, from Berwick, for Memel, do. Athol, Rait, from Dundee, for Pillan, do. John, Caird, from Arbroath, for Peterburgh, do. James, Morrison, from do, for do. Ceres, Mackie, from Kirkcaldy, for Dantzig, do. Pittiefile, Mackie, from do, for do. Bettex, Cuthbert, from Dundee, for Peterburgh, do. Margaret, Hunter, from Bo'ness, for Dantzig, do. Henry, Beveridge, from Kirkcaldy, for Memel, do. Neptune, Lambeth, from Anholt, for Copenhagen, coal. Nancy, Cargill, from Arbroath, for Riga, ballast. Nancy, Hutton, from Dundee, for Peterburgh, do. Lark, Sideman, from Leith, for Memel, do. John, Cowan, from Grangemouth, for Narva, do. Mary, Taylor, from Leith, for Peterburgh, do. Hope, Anderson, from Dundee, for do. Fingal, McVicar, from Leith, for do. Bettex and Susan, Paterson, from Arbroath, for do. Margaret, Ogilvie, from Dundee, for Dantzig, do. Robert and Christian, Sivright, from do, for Peterburgh. Olive Branch, Tosp, from Leith for Dantzig, do. Bon Adventure, Patterton, from Arbroath, for Peterburgh, do. Hunter, Simpson, from Leith, for Dantzig, do. Daphne, Kincair, from Dundee, for Peterburgh, do. Alexander, Abbott, from do, for Dantzig, do. Elizabeth, Hogg, from Montrose, for Peterburgh, do. Pomona, Davidson, from Aberdeen, for do, do. James and Mary, Clay, from Barwick, for do, do. Four Sisters, Hodge, from Kincardine, for do, do. Mary, Forster, from Leith, for do. Elisabeth, Robb, from Bo'ness, for Dantzig, do. Nancy, Kinman, from Kincardine, for do. Patience, Newcast, from Montrose, for Baltic, do. Happy Return, Monro, from Bo'ness, for Riga, do. Aurora, Ramsay, from Montrose, for Peterburgh, do. Lively, Oliphant, from Kirkcaldy, for Dantzig, do. Effer, Ford, from Montrose, for Peterburgh, do.

28. Duke Athol, Drysdale, from Bo'ness, for do. coal. Britannia, Bisset, from Wenys, for Copenhagen, coal. Carbuncle, Pearson, from Dyfant for Stockholm, do. Zephyr, Key, from Inverkeithing, for Peterburgh, do. Phoenix, Thomson, from Leith, for Baltic, ballast. Betty Drummund, Symm, from Perth, to Peterburgh. Peggy, Baxter, from Liverpool, for Liebau, salt. Nancy, Hall, from Grangemouth, for Dantzig, ballast. Duchess of York, Halket, from Bo'ness for Stockholm.

ARRIVED DOWNWARDS.

28. Orion, Farmer, from Danzig, for Liverpool, wheat. Middleton, Henderson, from Memel, for Dumfries, timber. Ceres, Davidson, from Riga, for Aberdeen, flax. Barbara and Mary, Fowler, from do, for Leith, do. Bridport, Ellis, from Riga, for Inverness, hemp.

Robert, Beverly, from Rosick, for London, wheat.

30. Helen, Myles, from Fredericsham, for Dundee, flax.

Union, Ballie, from Riga, for Montrose, do.

Albion, Bettie, from do, for Aberdeen, do.

Arrived the 27th inst. the Pomona and Good Design armed ships, with the trade from Leith Roads; and this forenoon the whole fleet, consisting of five Russian ships of the line, a Russian frigate and cutter, with the Terpsichore sloop of war, and about 150 sail of merchantmen.

Wind South—Gentle breeze.

ELSIEUR, June 30, 1798.

HOWDEN & CO.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following Subscriptions in the parish of KINFAUNS, Perthshire.

John Craigie, Esq. of Glendoe, a further subscription (including affected taxes). L. 200 0 0

The Rev. Mr Jo. Duff, minister 8 8 0

Wm. Slater, servant to Mr Hunter 0 1 0

Wm. Duncan, farmer in Gartous 1 0 0

Arch. Chalmers, Peperknoe 2 0 0

Mrs Craigie, at Glen-

doeck 2 2 0

Miss Mar. Craigie, do 1 0 0

The following is the answer of the French Plenipotentiaries to the last note of the Deputation of the Empire.

The undersigned, Ministers of the French Republic for the negotiation with the German Empire, have received the note of the Deputation of the Empire of the 19th of last Floreal, communicated to them by Count Metternich, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor.

They hoped that the Deputation, enlightened respecting their true interests and the danger of temporising, and penetrated, like themselves, with the necessity of a prompt and durable peace, would not have hesitated to accept the propositions announced in the note of the French Legation of the 14th of last Floreal; that they would acknowledge that the French Republic could not have exhibited greater moderation and concession; and that doubles much greater sacrifices would have been required of her, had her enemies succeeded in their plans of invasion and partition; in fine, that instead of plunging themselves more and more into an endless discussion, they would study to give precision to their answers, and especially that they would justify the opposition which they manifested to the most important points by that strength of reason which men of integrity cannot resist.

Disappointed in these hopes, the undersigned have given the more profound attention to the note of the 19th Floreal, and they have to declare, that from the most mature examination, they have derived no convincing reason to induce them to desist from their first demands. For example: The Deputation are surely not serious in proposing to refer to a particular Convention of Commerce and Navigation all that the note of the French Legation contains relative to the navigation of the Rhine, to the towage ways, works on the banks, toll duties, &c. It is difficult in fact to conceive what is intended by a treaty of commerce with the Empire in general. It is with each state in particular, and according to mutual convenience, that relations of this kind must be formed. But all the objects in question, with the exception, perhaps, of some customs which belong to conventions purely commercial, ought to enter into a treaty of peace concluded with the Empire, because the Empire has a public and direct interest in them. It is difficult to comprehend the declaration made by the Deputation, that they are not competent to decide upon the demand of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, relative to the free navigation of the rivers running into the Rhine, and in general to the great rivers of Germany. It appears that the Deputation of the Empire declare in vain, that they have no powers in this case. If they have no right to pronounce in it themselves, it belongs to them, at least, to solicit the decision of the Germanic Diet; and surely there is so much more reason for astonishment at their indifference in this respect, as the opening a free passage in the lesser rivers of Germany is the object which, in its consequences, most interests the German nation.

The refusal of the Deputation to consent to the re-establishment of the commercial bridge between the two Brisacs is built on no better foundation; especially when it is remarked that the pretext for this refusal is drawn entirely from the clause of the ancient treaties, which stipulate that it should be demolished. Without seeking to trace the true motive of the resistance which they have manifested upon this subject, the undersigned will repeat that the advantage of a part of Germany demands as strongly as that of one of the departments of the French Republic, that this ancient communication should be restored to the commerce of the two nations. Why should the alarms arising from a state of war be constantly opposed to the ancient benefits of a state of peace? If all the difficulties which the Deputation appear to create at every step were examined in detail, they would be found equally destitute of solidity, and the pretensions of the French Republic would still remain in full force. But in negotiation the essential point is to advance; and no advance can be made by empty discussion. It is therefore necessary, that on both sides we should express ourselves without delay or reserve.

The undersigned will give the example; and if the weakness of the objections hitherto opposed to them do not justify any sacrifice on their part, they will find motives for it in the benevolent policy of their Government—in its respect for humanity, and in its sincere desire to accelerate the conclusion of a definitive treaty, which shall connect the two powers by the tie of common prosperity. They, therefore, propose the following modification to some articles of the note of the 14th Floreal, on the supposition that the Deputation will accede to the other articles contained in it, which remain unaltered, the undersigned persisting in them with more urgency, as being incapable of undergoing any disputation.

1. Kehl has too often formed a part of the French territory not to be considered as an ancient French possession, and being such, it is not to be supposed that the Republic should now abandon it. But to remove the inquietude of the Empire on this subject, it will be stipulated that no town or regular fort shall be built on its soil, and nothing will be preserved except the bridge, and the redoubts necessary to protect it.

2. The Republic has demanded 50 acres of land opposite to the old bridge at Huningen, with a road to it; it renounces that demand, and requires only that there be constructed at Huningen a bridge of communication between the two banks.

3. The earnest reclamations of the Plenipotentiaries of the Empire, in favour of the Chief Nobles of the Empire, will be favourably received by the French Government. It will also consent, that those who are not Counts, Princes, or States of the Empire, and who have neither a collective nor individual vote in the Diet of the Empire, should be considered as private persons, and treated as such; it being understood, at the same time, that they can have no claim or indemnity whatever, either from the suppression of feudal rights, want of possession, or degradation, down to the period when they shall be put in possession, that is the day of exchanging the ratification of the definitive treaty. The arrears of revenue due at the same period will belong to the Republic.

4. The dependencies on the left bank of ecclesiastical establishments on the right being ceded to the Republic, the dependencies on the right bank of ecclesiastical establishments on the left will continue to belong to the Empire.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic have no doubt that the Deputation of the Empire

will justly appreciate this new testimony of the moderation of its Government. From reciprocal sacrifices there will result a peace, speedy, solid, and honourable for the two States.

BONIER, JEAN DEBRY.

Refugee, 4th Miffid, 6th year of the French Republic.

The Imperial Plenipotentiaries, and the Directorial Envoy of Mentz, have communicated the above note to the Deputation of the Empire to-day. The Deputation will deliberate upon it to-morrow; and it is foreseen that they will make a fresh representation on its contents to the French Ministers.

OLD BAILEY. SWINDLING MONEY-LENDER.

Frederick Molyneux (an elderly man, and not of very respectable appearance) was indicted for unlawfully and designedly obtaining from John and William Pilling, the sum of 80*l.* under false pretences, their monies, against the form of the statute.

The circumstance of this case, as stated by Mr Guernsey, Counsel for the prosecution, were as follow: Messrs. Pilling, the prosecutors, were persons engaged in trade, and living at Howden in Yorkshire. In the month of July, 1797, they observed an advertisement in a York paper, respecting money to be lent, on remarkably liberal and advantageous terms, to any amount, from 100*l.* to 2000*l.* on approved security; application to be made, by letter, to Mr G. H. Morris, 81, Baker-street, Portman-square. Being in want of cash, they forthwith applied, by letter, to Mr G. H. Morris, requiring a loan of 200*l.* and offering a mortgage on some premises, which were in fact an ample security for a much greater sum. They received an answer from the supposed Mr Morris, setting forth, he had no doubt of the goodnes of the proposed security, but begged leave to recommend another mode, as more beneficial to the borrowers, and much more acceptable to himself, namely to insure their lives. In consequence of this proposal, a correspondence between the parties took place, and several letters were interchanged. The prisoner requested they would remit to him the sum of 80*l.* to pay for the policy of insurance. In the course of the correspondence, he represented himself to be confined with the gout, at his villa near Richmond, and, living in luxury and style, he also intimated, that he had heard of the nice flavour of the Yorkshire hams, and begged Messrs. Pilling would forward a couple to Baker-street, for the purpose of trial. In short the prosecutors became the dupes of his representations; they remitted him the 80*l.* to pay for the policy, and sent up the hams. After doing this, they naturally expected to be put in possession of the two thousand pounds; but the next letter from Mr G. H. Morris was of a very different complexion from all the preceding ones; it was expressive of his great regret that he could not then forward the money, as his clerk in town had run away, and robbed him of cash and notes to a very great amount. This intelligence awakened the suspicions of the prosecutors, and Mr William Pilling came up to town. Upon going to No. 81, Baker-street, he found the house to be unoccupied, and a bill upon the windows for letting it. Upon further inquiry, he learned, that a person of the name of Frederick Molyneux, the prisoner, (who lodged at a public house, was in the habit of receiving letters there, directed to G. H. Morris. The assistance of a Bow-street officer was called in; the prisoner was apprehended at his lodgings; the letters of Messrs. Pilling were found in his possession, and also the greatest part of the hams he had mentioned.

Mr W. Pilling was then called, and confirmed the statement of the Counsel as above. He described the correspondence between the prisoner and him to have commenced about the middle of July, and continued till the middle of October. He added, that when the prisoner was apprehended, he said, he only acted for another person; about a dozen of letters passed between them.

Carpmeal, the officer, stated, that early in November last, he went with Mr Pilling, to apprehend the prisoner; he took him into custody at the sign of the compasses public-house, in Mount-street, where he lodged; they searched his apartment, and in a drawer several letters were found which Mr P. said were written by him; they also found one ham entire, and a part of another. The prisoner on being questioned, said he was only an agent in the business. He was taken to Bow-street, but the witness said, he did not believe that any regular examination was signed by the prisoner there. He was afterwards taken to Guildhall, and committed from thence.

The letters were then produced, and perused by the Court; on which Mr Recorder declared his opinion, that the indictment could not be substantiated against the prisoner by the evidence adduced; as the prosecutors could neither prove that the prisoner was the person who had sent the letters, nor that he had written them. They were therefore bound to acquit.

The prisoner was accordingly pronounced—*Not Guilty.*

AMERICA.

By the Amsterdam packet, arrived in the Clyde, from New-York, we have received the New-York Daily Advertiser till the 5th of June, and Peter Porcupine's Philadelphia Gazette till the 4th. They do not contain any intelligence of importance. The following letter, which we copied from the latter paper, exhibits a new trait in the character of its conductor.

TO MR SHANNON THE AUCTIONEER.

SIR,

I have just been informed, that upon a gentleman's deplored the loss of the Braak (mentioned in the Mercury of 7th current) in your presence; you said, that you wished they were all lost!—As the publisher of a paper, it is my duty to expose this wish of yours to public abhorrence and execration; as an inhabitant of Philadelphia, whose ships this unfortunate Captain and his crew guarded safely into port, gratitude bids me to abhor and execrate it myself; and, as an Englishman, nature commands me to treat you as the enemy of my race.

Therefore, Sir, never send me another advertisement—noting sold by you shall be advertised by me; nor shall your name ever appear again in my paper, except it may be sent me in a reply to this letter. Your account with me is now twenty odd dollars, for which, and for all other demands (if I have any) this shall be your full and valid acquittance.—If you owed me a hundred pounds, I would sooner lose every farthing, than suffer the boy that sweeps my shop to wait on you.

Philadelphia, May 28. WILLIAM COBBETT.

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

Examination of JAMES MCKUNE, Vintner, Gatehouse of Fleet, on the 17th July and 2d August, at noon, in the Court-house, Kirkcudbright.—Creditors to meet in the Coffee-house there, on the 2d August, to instruct the trustee.

JAMES ALLAN, Merchant, Brechin, on the 25th July and 8th August, at eleven A.M. in the Sheriff Court-room there.—Creditors to meet in the ordinary Court-room, Brechin, on the 9th August, at noon, to instruct the trustee.

SALE OF WOODS IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

There will be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of Alexander Marquis Innkeeper in Inveraray, on Wednesday the 29th day of August 1798, at 12 o'clock.

THE whole GROWING WOOD upon the Lands of ACHAGLAKACH, CRAIG, and TORINTUURK, belonging to Mr Campbell of Kilberry, and situated upon the north side of Lochtarbert, in the shire of Argyll.

This wood is very valuable and extensive, consists mostly of Oak, and is uncommonly strong, it being about 27 years since it was last cut; and, besides the timber reserved upon an extent of several acres at a former cut about 50 years ago, there are a great many very Old Trees of Oak and Ash, affording a considerable quantity of excellent timber for ship building and other purposes. No reservations are to be made.

At the wood stands upon the fide of Lochtarbert, an arm of the sea, the timber, bark, and others admit of being conveniently carried to any market. Grabs for the necessary number of horses will be furnished at moderate rates; and the purchaser will have every other reasonable accommodation.

The articles of sale may be seen in the hands of Capt. Duncan Stewart at Linemraig, near Campbeltown, and of Colin Campbell writer in Inveraray; to either of whom, or to Mr Campbell, the proprietor, such as will for more particular information may apply.

The wood-ranger residing at Achaglakach, will shew the woods.

SOAPWORK AT QUEENSFERRY.

To be sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 1st of August next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THAT Large SOAPWORK, situated in the town of South Queensferry, formerly possessed by JAMES BROWN and Company, consisting of a Warehouse, Soaphouse, and Soap Wareroom, 80 feet by 30—a large Warehouse immediately above, of the same dimensions, and every other convenience for carrying on a manufacture; also three large Soap-vans complete, and several small Dwelling-houses adjoining, fit for servants or labourers.

The premises are in excellent condition, the principal part of the works having been built within these 11 years; and from having an area of 100 feet by 30 in front, with a pump-well, a carriage entry from the Shore, and a private entry from the High Street, they are calculated for carrying on an extensive business.

The title-deeds, with a measurement of the premises, and the articles of roup, are in the hands of Capt. Duncan Stewart, at Linemraig, near Campbeltown, and of Colin Campbell writer in Inveraray; to either of whom, or to Mr Campbell, the proprietor, such as will for more particular information may apply.

AYRKSHIRE.

To be SOLD, in one or separate Lots, at Ayr, on Friday the 17th of August next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and Barony of BLAIRQUHAN, lying in the parishes of Strath and Kirkmichael, and county of Ayr. The estate, which is contiguous, consists of about 8000 acres Scotch measure, 4683 of which are arable, and almost the whole of the property is inclosed and subdivided. There is a going coal, and three inexhaustible lime-quarries, with draw-kilns, in good order, upon the lands, beside coal and lime in many of the farms. There are also several extensive and thriving woods, and a considerable quantity of fine old timber round the mansion-house.

The estate affords Sixteen Freehold Qualifications.

For particulars, application may be made to Thomas Smith, writer, Argyle Square, Edinburgh, to whom those wishing to make a private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale, may apply

SALE OF LANDS AND SUPERIORITIES

In the County of Linlithgow.

To be SO L D by private bargain,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, viz.

Lot I.—THE LANDS and Barony of WHITBURN, with the Town, Inn, Mill, Mill Lands, teinds, and Pertinents, together with certain SUPERIORITIES, which, with the property lands, give a freehold qualification; all lying in the parish of Whitburn, and county of Linlithgow. They are all inclosed and subdivided, and amount to about 532 Scots acres, of which about 10*acres* are under planting. The present free rent and feu-duties, exclusive of planting, is 25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Sterling. Except one farm, they hold blench of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification.

The tennants pay the fees, over and above their rents. The mill has a considerable thirthing over the adjacent country.

Lot II.—The LANDS of EASTER BREICH, lying in the parish of Livingston, and county of Linlithgow, with the teinds and pertinents. These lands are all inclosed and subdivided. They consist of about 84*acres*, whereof about 20*acres* are under planting. The present free rent, exclusive of the planting, is 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Sterling. Except one farm, they hold blench of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification.

The tennants of both the lots are heritably disposed, valued, and exhausted; and, the lands having been but lately inclosed and planted, the benefit arising therefrom will only be obtained at next sats, which in general is at no great distance.

They lie upon the mid tracts of the intended Canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and on or near the turnpike-road, by Livingston, and within from 16 to 20 miles of Edinburgh. They are full of coal, iron, and free stone, and afford a variety of water-falls for draining these minerals, or driving machinery for other purposes.

Also to be sold, TWO FREEHOLD QUALIFICATIONS, lying in the said county.

Mr John McKellar, at Mid Calder, or the tenants, will shew the lands. And, for other particulars, application may be made to James Gray, writer, Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh.

N.B. If these lands are not sold betwixt and Lammas next, they will be advertised for public roup in November.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTIES OF HADDINGTON, PEEBLES, AND SELKIRK.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, the 31st day of July 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LIFE INTEREST of ALEXANDER LORD ELIBANK, in the Lands and others after mentioned, viz.

In the County of Haddington, or East Lothian.

The LANDS and BARONY of BALLENCRIEFF, with the Manse, Garden, Hot-house, Parks, and others, as presently possessed by John McLeod of Colbecks, Esq.—Also, the Lands of Ballencriff-mains, Myerton, Lochill, Redhouse, Stanalane, Prora, Gladsmuir, and others, with the Houes in the Village of Ballencriff, and pertinents of the same, and growing Timber upon the Estate. The Timber consists of Oak, Ash, Scots and English Elm, Beech, Fir, and other Trees, of various dimensions and ages, and part thereof is of great value.

The Manse-house is large and commodious, and in complete repair. The Hot-house and Garden are also in good condition, and the Garden stocked with Trees of the best kinds.

The free rent of these lands is at present about L. 2000 Sterling per annum, but at the expiry of the current lease, a very considerable rise may be expected. The greatest part of the lands lie in the parish of Aberlady, and are situated in the most fertile part of the county of East Lothian.

The ESTATE OF DELGATY FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, the 20th day of August next, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS; BARONY, and ESTATE of DELGATY, (except that part to the west and north of the burn of Knockymain, and a line dividing Burnside from Hilltown, and running from the head of said burn northward to the march in Redmoss.) This estate comprehends the Mains and Manse place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and musters thereof, and mill and mill lands of Gash, &c. all lying within the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter, and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage of the Church and School of Turriff.

These lands are of great extent, containing several thousand acres, are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are supplied with lime and coal. The whole estate is well accommodated with moats. The estate holds of the crown, and the valued rent is 2400 Scots. The present gross rental, converting the vicinal and customs at a reasonable rate, is about 17000 Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The manse-house is a noble old building, substantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every useful accommodation. There is around the house considerable plantations of full-grown trees, and more than 600 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds. Few villages can be better situated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, sufficient for any machinery.

The value, advantages, and situation of this large and extensive estate are so well and generally known, as to require neither description nor embellishment in a newspaper.—A property so desirable in every respect seldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on security, and the remainder will be accepted of by such instalments as may suit the convenience of a purchaser.

Charles Begry, ground officer at Delgaty, will shew the lands and marches, and any person desirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup-houfe, to John Burnett, Esq. of Ellrich, by Aberdeen; or Maxwell Gordon and John Morrison, writers to the signet.

LANDS IN KINCARDINESHIRE, FOR SALE.

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